



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

institutions, but with this recognition there is combined a strong faith in the ultimate success of the great experiment in democracy that is being carried on in the United States.

Throughout the work the data have been brought up-to-date. In addition, four new chapters have been added. In the first of these the author deals with the situation created by the great influx of immigration during recent years. He takes an extremely hopeful view of the situation, and is inclined to agree with those who think that the rapid assimilation of the foreign population will ultimately solve all the more serious problems which the influx of immigrants presents.

Another new chapter is entitled "Reflections on the Negro Problem." Here again the author discards or brushes aside the pessimistic forebodings of some recent writers, and dwells on the progress that has been made by the negro within recent years. In dealing with this as with many other national questions, Mr. Bryce looks forward rather than backward, concentrating attention on the favorable outcome, if the present rate of advance is maintained.

The question of direct legislation by the people, through the referendum, the recall and the initiative is the subject of another chapter, in which the author discusses the new views with reference to direct popular control that have recently been incorporated into state constitutions through constitutional amendments. The chapter limits itself, however, to a statement of facts without expressing any judgment on the significance or the outcome of the movement.

Mr. Bryce has also supplemented the chapter on universities, contained in the edition of 1903, in a new chapter which contains some further observations on the growth of the higher institutions of learning of the United States. The high esteem in which the author holds American institutions has not been in any way diminished by his observations of the last twenty years. He has been profoundly impressed with the increasing influence of the universities of the United States on the life of the nation. The description of university development during the last twenty years indicates how closely the author has kept in touch not merely with the facts of university development but with the spirit of university growth in the United States.

L. S. ROWE.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

**Carlyle, R. W., and Carlyle, A. J.** *A History of Mediaeval Political Theory in the West.* 2 vols. Price, \$3.50 each. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900.

The work done on these two volumes extends over a decade. They are of unusually uniform grade throughout and form the best general summary in English of the disordered, formalistic and still formative period of political thought extending from the second century to the thirteenth. The work therefore hardly fits its title. It begins before the middle ages and the dis-

cussion does not go through them. The first volume in fact assumes the character of a review of the materials from which mediaeval political theory was built and the second because of the wealth of material, has covered only a part of the period up to the early seventeenth century, with which it was the first intention to deal. It is much to be hoped that a third volume may be published to deal with this later period when political thought was so largely in flux, but in which also most of the bases of our modern theories were present.

After a brief discussion of the political theories of Cicero and Seneca volume I is chiefly devoted to an analysis of the chief political concepts of the Roman lawyers and to the at times, halting and uncertain developments in the Christian church. The development of the theory of the law of nature in both Roman and Christian philosophy is emphasized though one feels that the influence of the *praetor peregrinus* has been slighted. The distinctions made by the great *jurisconsuls* between *jus naturale* *jus gentium*, *jus*, *jurisprudentia* and other legal concepts is treated in detail. The best worked out feature of the volume is the discussion of the process by which the Christian political philosophy became illiberal in its attitude toward slavery. The last chapters discuss the problems of kingly authority and church and state which were beginning to concentrate attention in the Carolingian period.

Volume II follows the same juristic concepts through to the thirteenth century giving especial emphasis to those elements of political theory which can be traced back to the Roman law. The attempt to base slavery, property, state authority, in fact all law on *jus naturale* is well depicted. Then a study is made of the influence of the canon law on political theory and developments. The discussion follows the same outline as already used in treating the influence of Roman law proper but one feels that limitations of space have at times made the discussion so brief as to sacrifice clearness.

Books of this sort are intended only for the advanced student of political theory and legal institutions. For them the authors have done an important service. Throughout the reliance has been upon sources rather than secondary materials, the result is that the treatment occasionally lacks completeness but this is because the work treats the political theory of the middle ages not political theory about the middle ages.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

*University of Wisconsin.*

---

Dodd, W. F. *The Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions.* Pp. xvii, 350. Price, \$2.00. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

Purely inductive studies such as this though they may not leave with the reader as clear an outline of theory as is possible under less exacting methods, are the basis of our understanding of practice and give a firm body of knowledge from which future experiments in constitution making may be begun. Stimson's analyses of our state and federal constitutions and Dealey's